admiration of the man and the philosopher, and it would be a reproach on the national character not to offer his remains a resting place among the illustrious dead.

The foreign Press, as will be seen from the telegrams which we print this morning, is unanimous in its admiration and appreciation of the deceased Naturalist. The Vienna *Allgemeine* apologises "for touching on political matters on a day when humanity has suffered so great a loss," and even regards the country as DARWIN'S own, and owing to him its chief claim to be remembered. This language, in a matter of fact world, may appear to be a little exaggerated, but another journal points out that, although his peculiar work was to determine man's real place in Nature, "his life has far greater importance in point of culture than the life and work of many exalted persons who have been interred with pomp." This is exactly the opinion which we wish to assert of a life's earnest and devoted work, the founding of a school of scientific investigation, and the discovery of a remarkable natural law which gave a new turn and impulse to research, entitle a man to national honours after death, CHARLES DARWIN has deserved those honours. Not that the lustre of his great name can be enhanced by any posthumous pageants or stately monuments, but that it would be almost a public disgrace to miss him from amongst those who like him take place where a nation's gratitude and pride loves to place the relics of its greatest men. The French, no less than the German papers, unite in paying warm tributes both to his personal character and attainments, and although their judgments differ as to the effect of his work upon the progress and happiness of the human race, they are unanimous as to his scientific character and probity, and the new light which he threw upon all that he touched. The *Temps*, whilst asserting that the theory of the descent of the entire animal and vegetable kingdoms from one single prototype had been already indicated by the French naturalist LAMARCK, yet owns that DARWIN'S discovery of the natural laws by which that theory was established constitute his great and incontrovertible claim to originality. Others speak in even more effusive terms, and claim for DARWIN a place not only by the side of LEIBNITZ, BACON, or DESCARTES as a philosopher, but declare him worthy to rank with HOMER and VIRGIL as a poet who has written the Epic of Creation. They also notice the influence exercised upon the literature of the imagination by the Darwinian Theory, from which M. TAINE and even M. ZOLA have borrowed much.

Across the Atlantic comes an equally enthusiastic panegyric and sorrowing lament. Mr. DARWIN was to have paid a visit to America during the ensuing summer, and we may be sure that he would have met with a warm and hearty welcome, not because he was a "notoriety," or even a great lecturer, but because he was one of the greatest thinkers of the present generation of the Anglo-Saxon race, and, as such, a source of pride to Englishmen and Americans alike. The New York journals, besides narrating the personal history of the deceased, give elaborate accounts of the origin and progress of Darwinism, and award its founder the highest praise for his original and profound investigation of the phenomena of Nature. The history of the theory was that of all the great discoveries which have since been recognised as immutable truths it encountered at first the fiercest opposition, and was received with derision on one hand, and regarded with horror on the other. DARWIN, however, had the privilege, enjoyed by few of his great predecessors in scientific discovery, of seeing the opposition melt away and the derision cease, whilst his hypothesis was accepted as a natural law, and everywhere gave a new direction to thought and research. Such a result was a well merited, but none the less gratifying, reward for untiring industry and marvellous powers of perception, and England has the satisfaction of knowing that her greatest modern thinker and worker was neither a disappointed nor a persecuted man. He has died at a ripe age, but while his powers were unimpaired; and

CHARLES DARWIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, FRIDAY NIGHT.

All the journals devote much space to notices of the late Charles Darwin. Generally they give extended accounts of the origin and progress of Darwinism, besides narrating the personal history of the deceased. The *Sun* says that his foes as well as his friends will always award him the highest praise for original and profound investigation of the phenomena of Nature. The *Tribune* remarks that the announcement of Mr. Darwin's death will cause a shock to men of science all the world over, and calls him a giant among his fellows. The *Herald* says his life was that of Socrates except its close. There are many expressions of disappointment that he died before he became personally known to savants here. He had intended to make a trip to America in the summer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FRIDAY NIGHT.

To-day's French papers contain detailed biographical notices of Mr. Darwin. All unite in paying warm tributes to the dignity of his character, and recount in sympathetic terms his distinguished services to science. As to the value of his work in regard to the progress and happiness of the human race, the judgments passed naturally vary, according to the standpoint of the writers. I send you extracts from the articles of several representative papers. The *Liberté* says:—

"Darwin was one of the most considerable men of our age. He was, moreover, one of the most distinguished for his scientific candour and probity. His knowledge was immense and his researches were extended to subjects the most various. Upon everything that he approached he threw some new light. No one will be to be compared to him for delicacy and patience of investigation, and for his skill in so grouping analogies as to begin deductions. Some of such generalisations are not even indicated in Darwin's works, but they arise as if they were spontaneously, and many of them have been developed by German savants. It must be added that his work has been compromised by the exaggerations based upon those generalisations, which the illustrious naturalist himself has had the weakness to sanction. Charles Darwin occupies a place of his own in the scientific world, and the most implacable adversaries of the doctrine of descent are bound to render homage to his exceptional qualities. His doctrine has exercised calamitous influences upon our age, but Science owes and will feel grateful for the rich store of new ideas for which she is indebted to him."

The *Temps* remarks:—

"The theory that the entire animal and vegetable kingdoms are descended from a single prototype was not absolutely new. It had, indeed, been previously propounded by the French naturalist LAMARCK. Darwin's great claim to originality is his discovery of the natural laws proving that theory. The mass of facts collected, classified, and elucidated by this patient observer is truly marvellous."

The *France* observes:—

"Darwin's work has not been merely the exposition of a system, but as it were the production of an epos—the great poem of the genesis of the universe, one of the grandest that ever occupied the human mind. The epic magnificence in its proportions, logical in its deductions, and superb in its form. Darwinism may be disputed, but if it be true that, according to Greek mythology, "poet" means "creator," no one can henceforth poet be refused to him who intellectually has created a world, and has propounded so wonderful a theory of its origin and development? Darwin deserves not only a place by the side of Leibnitz, Bacon, or Descartes, but is worthy to rank with Homer and Virgil."

The *Patrie* says:—

"While rendering justice to the enormous knowledge of the illustrious naturalist, and to his prodigious power of work, it is impossible not to see that the boldness of his theories by rearing upon them the foundations of a system of natural philosophy, at which his disciples, under the authority of his great name, are still at work, with the view of dethroning religion and setting it up in its place."

The *Télégraphe* remarks:—

"Darwin's theory will no doubt suffer the fate of all philosophic systems; it will be replaced, forgotten, taken up again under another name, and supported by new arguments, but it will always remain memorable from the literary history of the nineteenth century. This great event has been a great surprise to the doctrine of the influence of surroundings, and not one who has not been influenced by it, whether in science, in school, and even on the literature of the day, as in the case of M. Taine, and even M. Zola, have borrowed much from Darwin."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The whole Vienna Press

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